MAILY DISPATCH is delivered to thernal surrities can up per week, pay-6 the entries weekly. Multed at 26 per mit 5b for six months; \$1.50 for three int 50s, for me month. SIGMI-WPEKLY DISPATONIAL 52 per

of the time paid for, Se Carrency sent by mail will be at the collection of the sender. Subscribers wishing the state of the sender. Subscribers wishing the state of the sender of t

ADVERTISING RATES.

TUESDAY ....... JANUARY 20, 1885.

Buch Tariffs and Large Revenues. We last week quoted Mr. TUCKER gainst Mr. WATTERSON because we supposed the latter had the highest respect for that distinguished Virginian as in authority on all such questions as those to which reference is had in the following paragraph. But it appears that we reckoned without our host. Here is what the Conrier-Journal says for itself:

Our esteemed contemporary of the

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says:

"Mr. Watterson advances the untenable proposition that the higher the tariff the greater the revenue. We need only to eite against Mr. Watterson, the authority of Mr. Tucker, of this State. Mr. Watterson says that to repeal the internal taxes hereinbefore tioned would be to provide for an increase of the 'present exorbitant import duties in order to meet the expenses of the Government. Mr. Tucker holds, on the coutrary, that to repeal those taxes would be to provide for a tariff that will produce more revenue.
at the same time that it will give 'ful encouragement to the industries of the we have only to say that the expe

rience and statistics of the last ten or a dozen years flatly contradict Mr.

lina, even were his opinion not opposed o that of Chief-Justice WAITE, Mr. GARLAND, Mr. EVARTS, and other In other words, Mr. WATTERSON eminent constitutional lawyers. Cercontends that the highest tariff is not tainly he did not develop any very great only a protective tariff, but the best regard for the rights of the people untariff for revenue. We do not see how der the Constitution when the South he can deny that such is the logical was afflicted with him. As to the conclusion resulting from his teachings other issue he raises, we let some of on the subject. If Mr. WATTERSON'S our northern contemporaries reply. The contention were that Congress would Philadelphia Press says: have to lay a tax upon more of the ar-"That the aid proposed will tend to pauperize the South and cause it to reticles coming into this country as a consequence of the abolition of all lax its efforts to educate its illiterates internal taxes, we could see the is an entirely gratuitous assumption. force of the statement. But to The bill really offers a premium to the state it as a general proposition, without States now neglectful of public educaany qualification whatever, that to re- tion to increase their State appropriation for schools by virtue of its provipeal all internal taxes would be to prosion that no State shall receive any vide for "an increase of the present exmore money from the Federal Governorbitant import duties in order to meet ment than it pays out itself for public the expenses of the Government," is to affirm in other words that all the Government has to do at any time in order

be imported, and no revenue be ob-

tained from them. Reduce the existing

For the moment he has made this con

pternal taxes would not be to pro-

cester Mail says :

The Richmond Dispatch appears the champion of the Blair clu cal bill down this way, and we

"The illiterate children of the South the import duties! Now, we are sure well. The important thing for the States able to prove. Candidly, I will add that Mr. WATTERSON does not really | shall be qualified to perform intelligently hold any such doctrine to be true. It | their duties as citizens of the United is to us incredible that he should do so. | States and of the State wherein they prohibitory tariff? He means customs their education, there is no intrinsic obduties so high that the articles upon jection to having the expense of that which they operate are kept out of the education shared between them." The New York Times, after treating country altogether. Now, inasmuch as it would be necessary to increase the the question of constitutionality as prac-

"present exorbitant import duties" on | tically settled in the affirmative, adds :

"If the people are awake to the imall articles that pay a revenue to the portance of the case, if they are really Government in order to keep those ardisposed to do what they can, it seems ticles out of the country, it is very certain that an increase of that sort would they themselves do would operate as an not add to the revenues. In a word, encouragement and incentive. Workprohibitory duties bring in no revenue ing, as is proposed, through a series of whatever. Consequently, there must eight years, it would enable them to build up a system of popular education, the value of which they be a point where higher duties will begin to reduce rather than increase the would come more and more to appreciate revenues; and consequently, again, and which they would be willing to there must be a point where the lower- maintain at their own expense. This ing of duties will increase the revenues. is not only the hopeful and charitable view of the case, but it seems to us a Take the tariff on Sumatra tobacco. reasonable one, based on the assump-It is, let us say, seventy-five cents per tion that the people of the South are pound. Make the duty two dollars a not wholly unlike in spirit and purpose und, and none will come in. Make to the people of the North."

The moral of all this is that Mr. it fifty cents per pound and twice as much revenue will result as from mak- CHAMBERLAIN and men who occupy a similar position must get out of the ing it seventy-five cents per pound. So with cigars. Double the existing way or they will be run over. duties, and it may be that none would

The Excise Taxes. FORT WAYNE, IND., Jan. 15, 1885. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

duties, and the revenues will be in-I have read your discussion of "the Blair bill," for distributing some sev-It follows that a discriminating tariff enty millions "surplus revenue," through a period of years, among the several States, on the basis of illiteracy, for educational purposes, and in that is the one that yields the largest revenue. The existing tariff is not a discriminating one, but among the worst ever framed. We hold, therefore, with another proposal-viz., the exercise of the Federal power of excise taxation Mr. TUCKER, that to abolish all interover the production of all sorts of spirits and manufactured tobacco, and nal taxes would be to compel the ing of a better tariff-that is, one the distribution of the net proceeds of duce a large revenue. We adthe tax among the several States in proocate the abolition of all internal taxes ecause we believe that the Govern-

portion to census population, for gen-eral purposes of the State governments.

The right of excise taxation is a con-current one in the Federal and State ment can obtain revenue enough from ustoms duties for all its reasonable governments, but has grown with change of national circumstances into a practically exclusive one in the former. In consequence of this the civil administration under the State governments ties upon some articles would be to increase the revenue derived from them. And Mr. WATTERSON must, in like has come to be exclusively direct taxation of property and indis-pensable occupations, while production of the luxuries of all sorts of spirits ties upon some articles would be to increase the revenue. When he concedes and manufactured tobacco is exempt from any share in the burden. The this, as concede it he must, he concedes all that either the Dispatch or Mr. States cannot tax production of these luxuries. No authority but that of the TUCKER has contended for in this matter.

Federal Government can tax it.
At the time of the tobacco-tax reduc-tion, in March, 1883, these subjects n, he has admitted that to abolish were yielding a revenue of \$144,000,000, and may be assumed to be equally productive again if the tobacco tax be restored. The share of each State would vide for an increase of the present exbitant import duties. The result be \$2.92 per capita of population, and would be perpetual as well as in accord with both letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution—neither of which may be affirmed of the "Blair bill." The disties upon some articles, and an increase of duties upon other articles. ammed of the "Blatt bill." In dis-tributive share of Virginia would be \$4,401,564 a year in perpetuity, on the Constitutional basis; of uniformity among all the States, instead of less

constitutionality of the BEAIR bill.

F. R.'s proposition is the same as Mr.
BLAINE'S, we believe, which met with
so little favor when he first made it that ed. But with regard to this Federal aid to the cause of education in the South, there should not be a difference of opinion. As a certain paper says, 'Virginia and the South do not need sentimental politics nor hair-splitting distinctions upon legal points.' It does not concern us in this matter so much where the sid is from as how it is used. Let not the Blair educational bill fail."

We are not the champion of the neither he nor his friends said a word in favor of it during the campaign preceding the recent election for President of the United States.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 18, 1885. To the Editor of the Dispatch : Which of our congressmen are o posed to the Blair bill? and oblige W.

BLAIR bill, in the sense that we had

aught to do with originating it. We

should be glad, however, if such were

the case. But we must disclaim an

honor that does not belong to us.

Chief-Justice WAITE, WILLIAM M.

EVARTS, Esq., and Hon. A. H. H.

STUART were among the first advo-cates of such a bill-not the BLAIR bill,

just as it now stands. So were Hon.

J. L. M. CURRY, Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and other distinguished

gentlemen. However, the BLAIR bill

has numerous champions in the sense in which the Mail intended its remark

to be understood. A new Legislature

is to be elected in Virginia next Novem-

didate for that body, whether he is a

Democrat or a Republican, coming out

in favor of it-that is, of course, pro-

vided it shall not become a law before

We still think that it will be a happy

day for the country when the voters of

both sections divide upon politico-eco-

nomical questions, and eliminate from

our political campaigns the large per-

sonal element which General MAHONE'S

Chamberlain Answered.

Mr. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, erstwhile

carpet-bag Governor of South Caro-

lina, has written a letter to the New

York Times opposing the BLAIR edu-

cational bill. The grounds of the op-

position are that the measure is uncon-

stitutional, and that it will hinder rather

than help the cause of education in the

South. He argues that Federal aid to

Governor CHAMBELAIN should stickle

on a constitutional point would be

rather amusing to the people who know

his record as Governor of South Caro-

into such a campaign.

that time.

Only Mr. TUCKER, we believe. And we may venture to hope that the weight of authority in favor of its constitutionality may be so great as to satisfy

We return thanks for a ticket to the annual celebration of the Demosthenean Literary Society of Roanoke College, to take place next Friday evening.

which we do not try to do without. It is non-partisan and reliable. It sells for thirty cents, but is worth ten times as much to any public man. We reber; and we expect to find every can- turn thanks for a copy of that for 1885.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"A man in Kentucky has just died with water on the brain." Evidently he was a recent aqua-sition to Kentucky

The regular midwinter jokes about the price of Florida strawberries are in circulation, and have changed but little methods are so well calculated to put | with age.

We suppose the duty of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Secretary of the Alleged Navy will be to write the history of the navy

The Louisville Courier-Journal asks if SAM. RANDALL is a Democrat. Next some one will ask if HENRY WATTERson understands draw-poker.

"The Buffalo Express says that the way to make a civil-service reformer education would cause the States to out of a Democrat is to give him an relax their efforts in behalf of the reoffice." It is certainly the way to respective public-school systems. That form the civil service. The Philadelphia Press says : "Min-

> ister FOSTER's attempt at treaty-making is chiefly valuable as showing that amateur diplomacy must go." It will go after the 4th of March. "Captain CONTI proposes to cross

> the ocean in an eight-ton cutter in twenty days, his only campanion to be a Newfoundland dog." Couldn't Captain CONTI be prevailed upon to swap the Newfoundland dog for HAZEN? "Governor HILL, of New York,

thinks that the present method of capital punishment should be improved. We don't know about New York, but the murder statistics of the country show that it should certainly be improved in Ohio.

Jefferson Davis and General Sherman To the Editor of the Dispatch : Can you inform one of your constant readers the cause of General Sherman's pitching into Mr. Davis in such a bitter way, so bitter, in fact, as to have led belong, not exclusively to the States of that section, but to the United States as defending the description of the United States as defending to the States of the States jured himself far more than he has in

inred Mr. Davis. Whatever may have been (in the eyes reside. As the States and the nation have in this way a common interest in Davis up to and during the war, no man of that section who has any regard for truth can deny that since then Mr. Davis has borne himself with great dignity and propriety. His bitterest political foes must also admit that Mr. Davis is a gentleman not only of great ability, but of the very highest personal character, and it does seem to me that the best people of the North fail to see any proper grounds for his being now so grossly and falsely attacked, and in a manner giving him no fair chance be considered as over, as Mr. Cleveland has been elected President. Can it be a move to aid Blaine's Augusta speech to bring to the front once more

· old bloody shirt?"

Three Young Ladies Potsoned. A Charleston (W. Va.) special says Great excitement prevails in St. Albans. near this city, over the poisoning of Annie, Blanche, and Jennie Burns, three highly respected young ladies of that place. They had been to an entertainment Friday night and overslept themselves yesterday. They prepared their own breakfast, using water from a barrel. Shortly after breakfast they became very sick, with symptons of poison. They were treated by doctors for that trouble. Upon examination the water in the barrel was found to contain arsenic. How it got there is a mystery. The victims are in a serious

[Burlington Free Press.] "Did you ever execute a work of art?" asked a Boston girl of a young man from the country. "Oh, yes! was the cheerful reply. "We Scrub-town fellows hanged Governor St. John in effigy a couple of weeks ago."

The circumstances surrounding us now demand that our legislators shall deal with the monster of illiteracy as Jefferson dealt with French supremacy in Louisiana. The Federal Government, by freeing and enfranchising the negroes, precipitated on the southern States, devastated by war and impoverished by an iniquitous system of internal revenue and tariff taxes, a vast horde of ignorant voters, for whose education these States are not able to provide. The National Treasury is overflowing with surplus money, wrung from the pockets of the people, in ex-cess of the legitimate demands of an economical administration of the Government. The mass of ignorance in reign of law and order. The proposed measure of relief is limited in its operameasure of relief is limited in its opera-tion, does not assail the reserved rights of the States, and confers no dangerous powers on the Federal Government. The time has come, to use the language of Mr. Webster, for the Treasury to disgorge. Let the flood-gates be lifted, and let the golden stream flow forth to enrich the minds of our countrymen and banish ignorance from our bo forever .- Accomack Eastern Virginian.

among all the States, instead of less than a million a year for seven years, on the uncorpstitutional basis proposed in the Blair bill.

State Rights.

We refer our correspondent to Chief
Justice Waite, who youches for the Price, 25 cents.

WORKING FOR HIS LOVE. to Remance of a Young Trey Stadeht-Braving His Fathet's Wrath, Marrying at

town about twenty-five miles south of this city. It says: Last Thursday morning a young man in dudish dress.
carrying a gold-headed cane, got off the
Indianapolis train at this place. He was
accompanied by a well-dressed young
lady with jet-black hair, dark skin, and bright black eyes. The couple proceeded to a boarding-house, where board was engaged for a few weeks. The young man inquired for the section boss on the railroad, and was directed to him. He asked for work on the section, and presented letters of recommendation from J. J. Turner, superintendent of the road. There was a vacancy on the section, and he was given work. He went to the station, where he deposited with the agent his silk hat and gold-headed cane, saying that he proba-bly would not need them for a while. His dress, intelligent bearing, and his actions at once attracted attention. He seemed very reserved, and refused to give any of his past history more than that he had recently been married to the young lady who accom-panied him. He, however, was unwise in giving his name as Robinson. The love story of the boy Robinson, at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., was still fresh in the minds of many, and the rumor went abroad that he was the same boy, and the black-eyed lady with him was the one for whom he had forsaken fortune and friends.

The young man was found by a re-porter breaking stone a couple of miles from the city. The article concerning the episode of the boy Robinson was read to him. In speaking of the mat-ter, the young man said he was thrown into association with a congenial young man who led him astray, and in company with him he "blew in" something like \$2,000 in one month. His father furnished him all the money he desired, and he soon began to lead a fast life. About this time he met Frankie Fay and became infatuated. The story that she was a woman of immoral character he repudiated as false in every particular. After he met her he threw off all his bad habits. He spent no money unnecessarily after forming her acquaintance, and the story that he lavished silks and diamonds upon her was not true. About this time he became involved in several college difficulties, the result of his fast life, and his father, hearing of this, wrote for him to come home. He saw expulsion staring him in the face if he did not go home, and he could not for a mome think of leaving the girl he so dearly loved. He determined to marry her. and they were accordingly married De-

The marriage he intended to keep secret from his father, as he knew he treachery of a former chum. On his father being informed of the event, he telegraphed him, asking him to forsake the lady, which proposition he declined. The father's next offer was for him to leave his bride in Troy, come home, and he would set him up in business, and after he had got settled down he might bring his wife home. His bride re-ceived no offers to seek a quiet divorce.

as had been reported.
On January 1st he received a telegram from his father that he should dispatch was not unexpected, and the roung man was determined to meet the was of the world with a stout heart. He and his bride immediately departed ignorant." "The education of the peofor New York. On reaching that city ple is not only a means but the best they found a dispatch awaiting them home." The next morning, with his bride by his side, he was on his his father. He reached Richmond enter as of old and rang the door-hell. call his father. The father was called and met his son with only a nod of re-cognition. The father informed him that he could not allow him to enter the house, but that he would meet him at the hotel. They proceeded to the hotel, and the father proposed to him that he forsake his wife and come home, in which case he would make over to him half his fortune. The young man arose, bade the old gentleman farewell, and

joined his wife. He was out of money, and there was but one alternative—to go to work. Taking from his collar the diamond pin he wore, he walked to the nearest pawnbroker's shop and secured a small sum of money on it. He could rever for a moment think of remaining in Richmond, and on the morning train he and his wife started in quest of employment. The first town at which they stopped was Columbus, Ind., where they were met a few hours after their arrival by his father, who had followed them. He repeated his former offer, but the young man turned his back and walked off, and they saw him no more. From Columbus they went to Indianapolis. Young Robinson had formerly met Mr. Turner. superintendent of the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad, and to him he applied for work. He was told that there was only one place vacant on the road, and that on the Martinsville section. Robinson told him he would take the place, and came to this city, as related

His course, he says, he does not regret, and though it seemed hard to leave a home of luxury and go to breaking stone on a railroad at \$30 a month. there was nothing that could separate him from the girl he loved. In answer to a question as to whether or not he thought his father would relent, he said his father could go to the ---- as far as he was concerned, and that he intended to show the world he had more sense and industry than his father. He re marked that he wished he had some of the money he had squandered since the 1st of September, but he knew that as long as he kept his health he could support himself and wife.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : How do you construe the first clause of the eighth section of Article I. of the it mean that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," also "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States?" Or does it mean "to lay and collect taxes," &c., in order "to pay the debts," &c.? This last, to my mind, is the natural and reasonable construction. And if it is, what is meant by the general welfare of the United States? Vattel says that "so-United States? Vattel says that "so-ciety is established with the view of procuring, to those who are its mem-bers, the necessaries, conveniences, and even pleasures of fife, and, in general, everything necessary to their happi-ness." Vat., § 72. "A nation owes herself in the first instance, and in pro-

An Indianapolia special says: The ontinuation of a recent eastern romance is given in a special dispatch to be Journal from Martinsville, a little rept, that man should pursu-rue and substantial hap This law of nature being co ankind and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe, in all countries, and at all times. No human laws are of any validity if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force and all their authority mediately or immediately from this original." It is not necessary to ask if ours is a national or federal government. Whe-ther it be the one or the other, it was ordained and established "to promote the general welfare" of the people of the United States. The welfare of the

people depends in great measure upon their intelligence. "Ignorance is the parent of vice." Among the consid-erations so ably presented by Professor Minor in favor of general education in his institutes is the following: "General education tends to improve the political condition of society. It is universally true that 'those that think must govern those that toil,' unless the toilers shall be taught to think also and in popular governments, especially in those where the right of suffrage is limited by no other condition than those of sex and adult age, the general education of the people can be deemed no thing less than an indispensable politi-cal requirement. How else can there exist that intelligent appreciation of public affairs amongst the people, upon the existence of which popular government is based, and without which the general interests can hardly fail to be come speedily the prey of venal and corruptmen?"—1 M. Inst., pp. 382-'3. If there ever was an occasion when the general welfare of our common country was endangered, from its inception to this time, it was when the Republican Government, hoping thereby to insure its perpetuity in power, gave a servile race, whose ancestors little more than on hundred years ago were cannibal sav-ages in the wilds of Africa, the right o suffrage, and attempted to make them socially equal with their former owners. Recognizing the danger to "domestic tranquillity" arising from the ignorance of this enforced citizenship of a servile race, the southern States have nearly bankrupted themselves in their individ ual efforts to educate. Repudiation. partial and complete, of State debts, has been brought about in almost abortive attempts to educate. If all the money spent upon the free-school sys-tem since its adoption had been ex-

States and the discharge of their just liabilities are an impossibility. One o the prime objects of forming a federal would not approve of his marriage to a government was, I conceive, to enable lady without money. He succeeded in the United States to accomplish genekeeping the marriage secret for several weeks, but was finally entrapped by the treachery of a former chum. On his the masses, who are the voters in the several States of the Union, is as much requirement of the General Govern ment as is the maintenance of a standing army. There is no enemy so hos-tile to republican institutions as ignorance of those clothed with the right of suffrage. Macaulay has justly and rightly said: "It is the duty of Government to protect our persons and property from danger. The pal cause of danger to our persons and property. Therefore it is the duty of the Government to take care that the common people shall not be grossly derstand how any man can gravely con tend that Government has nothing to de after night, and taking his wife to a hotel, went to his father's residence. He did not feel inclined to publics depends upon the capacity of He asked the servant who met him to the people to think for themselves. Ignorant, they will become the dupes of ambitious men whose motto is

pended in paying the public debt, Vir

ginia would not now be liable to the

The education of the masses by the

charge of even partial repudiation.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER

MADE, Professor Rodney Welch, of Habne man College, Chicago, says: "Th greatest improvement ever made in raising bread without the use of yeast is the process of Professor Horsford.

DEATHS. BALLOU.—Died. in Danville. Va., January 17, 1885, ANNA P., wife of Charles A Railou, and sister of N. Tailey, D. D. Tailey and Williamson Talley, of our city. DREW.-Died, January 19, 1885, at clock A. M., WASHINGTON DREW o'clock A. M., WASHINGTON DREW; aged seventy years.

He had been for the past sixteen years secretary of the Sisters of Emanuel, which office he filled with great fidelity. His loss will be a serious one to the order.

May he rest in peace.
Funeral services from Second African Baptist church THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

at 3 o'clock.

FARMER.—Died. January 19, 1883, at 10:20 o'clock A. M., at his father's residence, o'2 north Eighteenth street, EUGENE LES-IE, oldest son of Junius and Elianora 'armer; aged six years four months and welve days.

Lind a town of the street of the street

selve days.

I had a jewel rich and rare.

Placed in a casket bright and fair;

He that gave this jewel to me

Has taken it back an angel to be. Farewell, our little EUGENE dear; You're gone to Heaven and left us here; Oh, may this be our earnest prayer That we may be worthy to meet you there!

there!

His funeral will take place from the Venable-Street Raptist church To-DAY (Tuesfay), January 20, 1885, at 3 o'clock P. Meriends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

MAUPIN.—Died. Sunday. January 18 1885, at 10 minutes past 3 o'clock P. M., a the farm of Joshua S. Taylor, Hearic county, sfier long suffering. Mrs. MARY C MAUPIN. in the sixty-third year of her age MAUPIN, in the sixty-third year of her age The interment took place yesterday (Mon day) afternoon at 3 o'clock in Shockoe-Hil

GAINES.—Judge WILLIAM H. GAINES died at his residence, in the town of Warrenton, country of Fauquier, on the morning of the 18th day of January, 1885; aged seven; y-seven years.

Judge GAINES was at his death the oldest but three of all the citizens of his town, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his community to an unlimited degree for his many virtues and vigorous mind and judgment. Having started life without capital other than his intellect, his integrity and industry, his boy hood was a struggle, but he rapidly advanced himself to the foremost merchant of this country, and ere the meridian of his years he had accumulated a fortune handsome for those moderate days. Despoiled by the war of many thousands of property, he addressed himself, with the will and wisdom that characterized him under all circumstances to the work that his conception of duty made a delight, of restoring, as far as practicable, the heay losses to which he had been subjected; and hefore Fate laid her relentiess hand upon him he had made ample provision for his wife and seven children. But not alone in thrift was this prominent citizen an example to his people of the rewards to be atained by persistent application to business and steady pursuit of an object, but for purity of characters fidelity of trust, and exceptionable efficiency in the discharge of every duty assumed, he was recognized as being without a superior in our midst; and as presiding magistrate of the oid County Court, as judge of the court of the county later, and as fiduciary generally, he established a reputation for devotion to public interests, and or administrative ability. Indeed, the opinion of Judge Gaines upon business was regarded with such favor that it was solicited secentally, and slow will our people be to put tath in another such as they had in him.

TOYEMIA

st symptons are Pinopole, Sties, Boils, at staneous Eruptions. When the taint rofula gives warning of its presence be thindications, no time should be lost ing AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the on-recet and reliable medicine are the re-

is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will cradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but AYER'S SAR-SAPARILLA. This preparation is also the only one that will cleanse the blood of mercurial poison and the taint of contagiour diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of ANEMIA.

a wretched condition indicated by Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy. Its first symptons are Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force, and Mental Dejection, Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while puritying the blood, enriches it with new vitality and invigorates the action of the state of the state. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all druggists. Price, \$1; six bottles for \$5. [ja 20]

MASONIC NOTICE.—A stated communication of RICHMOND RANDOLPH LODGE. No. 19, will be held at Masons Hall, on Franklin street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. Members of sister lodges and transient brothers are fraternally invited.

By order of the W. M. W. HALL CREW, in 20,125

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the GRAND LODGE OF KNIGHTS
OF DAMON are requested to attend their
semi-annual session at F. A. Williams's Hall,
No. 1715 east Grace street, WEDNESDAY,
21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the G. C.
ja 20-11\*

R. THOMPSON.

VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1 RICHMOND, JANUARY 12, 1885. 1 THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEET-THIS COMPANY will be held on TUES-DAY the 20th Instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company. No. 1006 Main street.

10 P. E. RICHARDSON. ja 13-td

M ECHANICS INSTITUTE.—AN M adjourned meeting will be held at the Eullders Exchange, over National Bank of Virginia, on TUE-3DAY EVENING NEXT, January 20th, at 7:30 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws; also for permanent organization and election of officers. All interested in this enterwrise are confully invited to in this enterprise are cordially invited attend. GEORGE A. AINSLIE.

Thomas Ellett, Secretary. Ja 18-2t\* UNION COUNCIL, No. 51, ROYAL

ARCANUM.—A regular meeting of this
Council will be held TUESDAY EVENING
the 20th instant at 7:30 o'clock. Each menther is carnestly requested to be present.
The newly-elected officers will be installed
and important business transacted.
By order of the Council.
ja 18 W. F. CRUMP, Secretary.

THE LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the company's office, No. 9 north Tenth street, on WED-NESDAY the 28th instant at 12 o'clock M. JAMES W. PEGRAM, Secretary, State copy. ja 18

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A RICHMOND PERPETUAL BUILDING, LOAN, AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Jan-uary 21, 1885, at 6 P. M.
WILLIAM LOVENSTEIN.

A GENERAL MEETING, OPEN TO A L. L. FIRST-MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND AND AL-LEGHANY RAILBOAD COMPANY will be held at No. 20 Nassau street (Room 36). New York, on FRIDAY the 23d day of Janbe field at No. 20 Sassal street (100m) 30, New York, on FRIDAY the 23d day of January, at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive and act upon the final report of the committee. Negotiations for a settlement having falled, the question to be decided—a most important question—is. What shall be done to secure and protect the rights of the first mortgage bondholders which are most seriously imperilled?

ALL PARTIES ARE AGREED IN THIS. THAT THE PROPERTY IS MOST AMPLE TO PAY THE FIRST MORTGAGE, WITH ALL ACCRUED INTEREST IN FULL.

No bondholder should fail to attend this meeting, either in person or by proxy clothed with full power to act, and decisive action must now be taken; the result of which, whether bondholders are present or absent, will inevitably affect their interests, GEORGE BUCKHAM, JAMES BAKER.

Committee.

For further information apply to CONE & PLONGELL.

Attorneys for the Committee. ja 16-dt22i Richmond, Va

HEADQUARTERS STUART
HORSE GUARDS, JANUARY
19. 1885.—GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 55: Troopers will assemble in
full-dress uniform (except spurs) and with
sabres at 600 west Franklin street at 8½
o'clock TUFSDAY EVENING, 20th Instant to receive the commany flag. Every stant, to receive the company flag. Eve rean who has his uniform is expected to

AMUSEMENTS. RICHMOND MOZART

The REGULAR WEEKLY SOIREE will take place at Mozart Hall THURSDAY EVENING the 22d instant at 8:30 o'clock. Admission only by membership- or invitation-cards, which must be presented at the door, Members can obtain invitation-cards on application to C. L. Siegell, 421 Broad Street; C. F. Johnston, 918 Main street; or Ramos & Moses, 914 Main street; or Ramos & Moses, 914 Main street. (In this occasion, in consequence of the engagement of the NORTHCOTT CONCERT COMBINATION, reserved seats may be secured at C. F. Johnston's at 25 cents cache, commencing WEDNESDAY MORNING, 21st Instant, ja 20-3t

MOZART HALL.

DIME-MUSEUM COMPANY.
WEEK OF JANUARY 19, 1885,
Engagement extraordinary of the celebrated actress
MISS MAGGIE WILLETT.
of the Thorne & Willett Comedy Combination, assisted by the popular comedian Mr. HARRY THORNE, in
FOOL OF THE FAMILY AND SERVING
AN INJUNCTION.
Doors open at 1:30 P. M.; commence at 2:30 P. M. Doors open at 7 P. M.; commence at 8 P. M.
Admission only 10 cents; reserved seats, 20 cents, to be be laid at C. F. Johnston's Music-Store, 918 Main street. ja 20-5t

RICHMOND THEATRE.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

FOUR NIGHTS and SATURDAY MATINEE. commencing WEDNESDAY, January 21st, the Comedians, ROBSON and CRANE, and their excellent Comedy Comeny. WEDNESDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, their new and fanny comedy by Joseph Bradford, THE CHERUES. Phidiss and Vandyke Twin Brothers), Mr. Stuart Robson and Mr. William H. Crame. THURSDAY EVENING, Dion Boucicault's FORBIDDEN PRUIT-Robson as Cato Dove, Crane as Sergeant Buster, FRIDAY EVENING, ROBSON and CRANES BOARDING-HOUSE (improved—patent applied for)—Gillypod, Mr. Stuar Robson; Colonel Elevator, Mr. William H. Crane, SATURDAY NIGHT, only performance of SHARPS AND FLATS—Cutter Sharp, Mr. Stuart Robson; Dullstone Flat, Mr. William H. Crane, Admission, 75c.; reserved, \$1; dress-ricel. 50c.; reserved, \$1; galleries, 25c., Box-sheet open MONDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

Ja 18-31\*

PROFESSOR R. A. PROCTOR, the distinguished English astronomer, will give a course of THREE ILLUSTRATED LECTURES in the SEVENTH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH under the auspices of the Ladies Sewing Circle of the church, as follows: FRIDAY EVENING. January 23d. "THE LIFE OF A WORLD"; SATURDAY EVENING, January 25th. "THE SUN"; MONDAY EVENING, January 26th. "A JOUENNEY TO THE MOON." Reautiful LANTERN-VIEWS shown with cach lecture. Course tickets, 51; single admission ticket, 50c.; to be had at Ramos & Moses, 914 Main street; West & Johnston's, 911 Main street; and T. L. D. Walford & Son's, 417 cast Broad street. Door open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8. ja 18-td

APPOINTED MR. A. S. GOODE OUR AGENT to carry on the GROCERY AND FEED AND WOOD BUSINESS at his of stand, corner of Twenty-fifth and M streets Richmond, Va., in sture-houses Nos. 70 agent is authorized to buy for cash only. CHARLES F. TAYLOR & CO. JANUARY 16, 1885.

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Ja 17

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DARK
That made the dog first bark,
And with his slander foul
First commenced his lying howl;
but it was because others would not charge
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Ja 18-21

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